

3-3-1966

Kabul Times (March 3, 1966, vol. 4, no. 282)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (March 3, 1966, vol. 4, no. 282)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1186.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1186>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



March 3, 66

WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum +4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:51 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:23 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

Thursday Edition

VOL. IV, NO. 282

KABUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1966. (HOOT 12 1344 S.H.)

PRICE A. 1

Ziayee Explains Nature Of 3rd 5-Year Development Plan

KABUL, March 3.—THE complexion of planning has totally changed from the first two five-year plans in the sense that we are now better prepared to chalk out our third five-year plan and back it up with statistics and figures, said Planning Minister Dr. A. H. Ziayee in a meeting with a team of Soviet specialists who arrived in Afghanistan yesterday to help Afghan planners in preparing Afghanistan's third five-year development plan.

Britain To Switch To Decimal System

LONDON, March 3, (Reuters).—Britain is to have a decimal currency by 1971, chancellor of the exchequer James Callaghan told Parliament Tuesday.

The pound would be retained but the major unit, divided into 100 units. The change would take place after five years.

Callaghan also announced he planned to introduce a general tax on betting and games.

The sterling reserves of Britain stands at 1300 million pounds sterling—200 million more than last month, BBC announced.

The Bank of England has repaid all it had borrowed.

There is no doubt that the present problem with which we are confronted, said the minister, is of a different nature. "We have to balance the expenditure on infrastructure with that on consumers' industries which will result in increasing the national income. Close coordination between the planning and financing of projects is of prime importance and will have to be tackled with great care and attention" the Minister added.

"Afghanistan," the Minister explained further, "expected help not only help in the preparation of the third five-year plan, but also in financing it in such a way as not to create inflation or any tendencies that may nullify all development efforts."

The leader of the USSR team assured the Minister of Planning of his government's readiness to

(Contd. on page 6)

Management Institute Holds Seminar For Accountants

KABUL, March 3.—A SEMINAR on business and industrial management which began five weeks ago at the Institute of Industrial Management for ten employees working in the accounting departments of various business and industrial concerns ended yesterday.

The participants of the seminar who came from the Carpet Export Company, Aho Shoe Factory and the Baghlan Sugar Plant were taught during the five-week seminar how to change their single entry accounting systems to double entry system.

Most of the first week of the

seminar was spent in theoretical instruction on the advantages of the new system over the old one and on how to make a quick change from the old to new system.

The rest of the time was spent in actually practicing the new system.

In this stage the participants were divided into two groups—those in charge of keeping records of transactions in money and those who work with inventories of material.

The seminar was taught by the teachers of the Institute of Industrial Management. It was held in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning which during the last several years, in cooperation with a team of experts from abroad, is attempting to bring the accounting system here up to date.

This was the second such seminar held by the Institute of Industrial Management in 1965-66. The first, which was attended by 16 participants, was held four months ago.

U.S. May Send Nonlethal Eqmt. To India, Pakistan

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The United States will consider "on a case-by-case basis" the sale of limited numbers of selected types of "nonlethal military equipment" to both India and Pakistan, the State Department announced Wednesday.

At the same time, the Department said the United States intends to continue its embargo on grant military aid to both countries.

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey explained that nonlethal military equipment involved such items as communications equipment, spare aircraft parts and motor transport. McCloskey said the U.S. decision was taken "in light of significant steps" both India and Pakistan have taken toward restoring peace in the subcontinent and because both nations have taken "effective action" to implement the withdrawal provisions of the UN Security Council resolution of last September.

Improved Wheat Seed Distributed In Gahzni

KABUL, March 3.—About one ton of highbred wheat seed was distributed to the Gahzni farmers by a delegation of Agriculture Ministry during the past week.

The delegation will distribute another two tons to the farmers in Malestan and Jaghory woleswalis.

The Ministry of Agriculture, by distributing better wheat seed free of charge, aims at improving the wheat used in these areas.

The Ministry has been conducting surveys to develop rust and smut resistant wheat in the past several years. The results are encouraging.

Cabinet Approves Kabul University's Draft Constitution

KABUL, March 3.—The draft new constitution for Kabul University was approved by the cabinet Wednesday.

The draft will be submitted later to the Parliament for approval.

Village Council Opens In Khogiani

JALALABAD, March 3.—A village council was inaugurated in Khogiani woleswali by the local rural development project Wednesday. This is the 18th such jirgahs to be opened in the Woleswali by the project.

Marcos's Envoy Brings Message To Tunku Rahman

KUALA LUMPUR, March 3, (Reuters).—Modesto Farolan, a special Philippine presidential envoy, flew here last night with message reported to advocate an unofficial meeting of the Indonesian, Malaysian and Philippine heads of government.

Farolan immediately had an hour's meeting with Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, to whom President Ferdinand Marcos' personal message was addressed.

There was no official information about their talks.

Authoritative foreign office sources said in Manila earlier Wednesday that President Sukarno had extended feelers for a meeting of the heads of government to discuss differences.

President Marcos's message advocated such a meeting, they added. Sources in Manila stressed that President Sukarno was interested only in an informal and unofficial meeting, for which he was willing to visit Manila.

Goldberg In London For 4-Day Visit

LONDON, March 3, (Reuters).—Arthur Goldberg, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, arrived here by air from New York for a four-day official visit.

He is expected to have talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson on Thursday and will also see Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart and Lord Caradon, Britain's permanent representative at the UN.

Goldberg leaves for Geneva on Sunday.

U.S. Is Capable Of Meeting Commitments, Says McNamara

WASHINGTON, March 3.—SEVEN though United States has some 300,000 men in Southeast Asia, it is "fully capable of fulfilling our commitments elsewhere in the world," U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara asserted Wednesday.

He told a news conference that the United States is not overextended in Vietnam, and has great untapped reserves of men and equipment which can be called, if needed.

The Secretary asserted, the U.S. defence posture has been strengthened—and without calling reserves or lengthening tours of active duty.

"The very fact that we have not taken these steps means that we still have great untapped resources upon which we can call to meet any other major contingencies which may confront US in the future," McNamara stated.

McNamara announced that 20,000 more troops are being sent to South Vietnam, where 215,000 American ground forces, plus between 50,000 and 60,000 naval forces off shore, are stationed.

He compared this to the peak of about 350,000 Americans fighting in the Korean war in the early 1950's.

If necessary, he said, the United States can send 21 more army and battalions to South Vietnam without calling up reservists, but he said he saw no need at this time.

If necessary, nine more U.S. divisions, or about 350,000 men, are available on short notice with a limited mobilisation and many more divisions could be ready after full mobilisation, McNamara disclosed.

Replying to a query, McNamara noted that the Department of Defence budget is about \$54,000 million in the fiscal year 1966, or 7.7 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP). This will rise to \$58,200 million in fiscal 1967, beginning July 1, or about 7.8 per cent of the GNP.

He compared this to a jump in the defence budget during the first two years of the Korean war from four to 14 per cent of the GNP.

McNamara emphasised that no rationing or other economic controls have yet been imposed on the American civilian economy, whereas many controls were necessary in

the Korean war. "Nothing would be more dangerous than for our foes to misunderstand the might of our present force or our willingness to apply it," he said.

Asked to assess the war's progress, McNamara replied:

"It appears the Viet Cong were planning offensive attacks in the last six to eight weeks, from our intelligence reports. These attacks were (Contd. on page 6)

No Health Hazard Found From Lost Nuclear Bombs

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The U.S. State Department on Wednesday issued a formal statement saying that no nuclear explosion occurred in the Jan. 17 collision of two American aircraft over southern Spain.

It said a thorough investigation has produced no evidence of a health hazard to the people of the area.

The statement was the first official U.S. acknowledgement that one of "several unarmed nuclear weapons" has not been recovered. The weapons were aboard a B-52 bomber which collided with a KC-135 tanker aircraft during a refueling operation over Palomares, Spain.

Throughout the 44 days since the accident, the people and animals of the Palomares area have undergone detailed laboratory studies by leading U.S. and Spanish scientists the State Department pointed out.

The experts "have obtained no evidence of a health hazard", the Department stated.

The Defence Department said conventional explosive charges in two other nuclear bombs detonated when the B-52 bomber crashed. But there was no nuclear explosion, "a (Contd. on page 6)

Cornerstone Laid For Annex To University Gymnasium

KABUL, March 3.—THE foundation stone of an annex to Kabul University gymnasium was laid Wednesday by Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education.

The annex which will cost over Af. 5,500,000, will have instruction and game rooms and space for the gymnasium's administrative staff.

The two-storey building will occupy an area of 510 square metres.

Part of the cost of the annex will be contributed by the Asia Foundation and USAID. The foundation will contribute about \$10,000 and USAID about Af. 800,000 towards the building.

AID will also provide an architect to oversee the construction work.

The main hall of the gymnasium was built six years ago with help from Asia Foundation. The Asia Foundation has also been providing the University with physical education advisers.

The new annex is expected to be constructed and equipped in 14 months. The physical education department of the university also plans to build three tennis courts, three basketball courts and three volleyball courts this year, according to A. Wahid, Director of the department.

Smallpox Inoculators Reach Shinwar Woleswali

JALALABAD, March 3.—A team of 36 smallpox inoculators arrived in Shinwar Wednesday to vaccinate the people against the disease.

A Public Health Institute team arrived there to show films on health and sanitation.

Ghana Makes Plans For Economic Reforms; Nkrumah Arrives In Guinea On Way To Accra

ACCRA, Ghana, March 3, (AP).—Ghana's new rulers announced Wednesday drastic steps to rebuild the country's economy.

The rulers allege that Ghana was close to bankruptcy and under ousted President Kwame Nkrumah millions of scarce Ghanaian funds were spent on an elaborate 12-floor conference complex built for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting last October and similar projects.

The new Ghanaian leader Lieutenant General Ankrah said in a nationwide radio broadcast that such spending would stop immediately.

Ankrah also announced Ghana will soon resume negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank "aimed at obtaining financial assistance."

Ankrah said the old regime left the country a national debt of more than one thousand million cedis (more than \$1,120 million).

He announced that Ghana's seven-year development plan will be abandoned.

Ghana's tax burden already is the highest in Africa. Ankrah said efforts to restore balanced budget will stress economising in spending instead of increased taxes.

The National Liberation Council announced the following reforms:

The image of ousted President Nkrumah now on Ghana's coins and paper currency will be eliminated by printing new coins and notes "which will not bear an effigy of any person."

Import duties will be reduced on matches and salt, sugar and edible oil.

The Nkrumah-sponsored income tax bill announced last month will not become law, and the recently imposed rent tax is abolished.

Ghana's fiscal year has been rescheduled between July 1 and June 30.

A new budget will be introduced early July to reflect the revolutionary government's economic and financial policies.

"All prestige projects will be stopped forthwith and central government machinery reorganised. The burden of our foreign representation is being looked into as well as the operation of our airline, Ankrah said. Some corporations are coming back to the private sector.

"Henceforth, active state participation will be limited to the production of industrial raw material such as rubber, oilpalm, sugarcane, cotton and nonapparel fibres, livestock and livestock projects where large scale organisation has developed." He said, foreign exchange controls will be continued.

According to a DPA dispatch from Accra quoting Ghana's former Foreign Minister Alex Quaison-Sackey, deposed Ghanaian President (Contd. on page 6)

KABUL TIMES

PUBLISHING AGENCY

Published By:

THE KABUL TIMES

Editor-in-Chief

S. Khalil

Editor:

Shafie S. Rahel

Address:—

Kabul, Afghanistan

Telegraphic Address:—

"Times, Kabul"

Telephones:

Editor: 24047

For other numbers first

dial switchboard number

24028, 24029, or 23043.

Circulation and Advertising:

Ex. 59:

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Subscription Rates

Yearly Af. 300

Half yearly Af. 300

Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 80

Half Yearly \$ 18

Quarterly \$ 8

Subscription from abroad

will be accepted by che-

ques or local currency at

the official dollar exchan-

ge rate.

Printed at:—

Govt. Printing House

MARCH 3, 1966

Food For Thought

A friend in power is a friend lost.

Next Step

In Vietnam

The Vietnam deadlock seems to be moving from one phase of failure to another phase of fiasco. In addition to the heavy cost in military men and resources, President Nixon has now lost his post in the search for a peace settlement in south-east Asia.

During his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister of Britain, discussed the Vietnam crisis with the leaders of the Soviet Union. Lord Chalfont, the British Disarmament Minister, had a four-hour meeting with North Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires in Moscow. After the meeting Wilson said that direct contact has been established with the North Vietnamese authorities to settle the crisis. But so far, although many days have passed, no signs of peace overtures are in sight.

Meanwhile, both sides seem to be getting more serious in their war efforts. The Johnson administration's \$4,800 million defence budget for Vietnam was approved by the House of Representatives yesterday. Today, it was announced in Washington that 20,000 more American soldiers will be sent to South Vietnam bringing the total to well over 230,000.

In South Vietnam itself, in addition to the danger from battle, the people now face an epidemic of the plague. The disease joins the guns and bombs which already threaten the lives of Vietnamese villagers.

As the war continues some new proposals come from various corners of the world.

U.S. Senator Fulbright has proposed that the U.S. and People's Republic of China agree to neutralise the whole-southeast Asian region. The proposal, if accepted by the parties concerned, would not only secure peace in Vietnam but would also put an end to the tensions now existing in Laos and Cambodia.

Every attempt to neutralise the region is an effort to eliminate ideological conflicts and permit the people of the area to get started in their efforts for national construction.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal's propo-

Industries Require Protection, Patronage To Survive

By SHAFIE RAHEL

The Ministry of Mines and Industries has decided to re-establish some industries and factories which have been inactive for sometime. The conference of the chiefs of projects in the ministry discussed this problem.

It is heartening that the Ministry of Mines and Industries plans to re-activate these idle machines, which are wealth in every sense of the term. But two questions should be considered seriously before any final plans are made. Why were these factories established and why were they closed down?

In some cases large sums of money were spent on the import and installation of machines and factories which have never been used. For instance, the Afghan Construction Company has completed the construction work and installation of machines in a marble factory in Kabul but for the last year the factory has remained idle because a source close to the Company told me, there is no electricity. When I asked why they did not think about this first, he said that the Kabul Electric Company had promised to provide them with electric power. On the assumption that electricity may be made available any moment, the Afghan Construction Company has not purchased a genera-

tor, which, in comparison to the total cost of the factory would cost almost nothing.

Although one year has passed since the installation of the machines, the company is hopeful it will still get a permit to begin operation.

In simple terms, the Afghan Construction Company has invested its capital in something which is idle. Meanwhile one of the main competitors of the company in Afghan marble and alabaster processing continues earning high profits.

Coming to the private sector, several instances exist of a factory being brought into the country, starting operation and doing well for sometime and then suddenly, and in some cases without any apparent cause stop functioning.

The Shakir Ceramic Factory and the Kabul match factory, are examples.

Some of our factories which were doing really well have now stowed down production noticeably and there is the danger of their closing too. The Kandahar Wool Factory, for instance, is now producing very little.

One of the main causes for the fall of factories is the policy of not protecting them against the

import of foreign products which are available at a lower price for better quality. Tea pots, plates, cups, and jars made in some foreign countries were available on the market at the time the Shakir factory started production. The Shakir factory produced lower quality goods and the price, partly due to employment of foreign experts and the expenses of a newly founded business, was higher than that of imported goods.

Similarly, as is well known, the price of the cloth manufactured by the Afghan Textile Company is a little higher than foreign-made material available on the market in Kabul.

Under such conditions the recommendations of the present conference of the chiefs of projects in the Ministry of Mines and Industries by itself may not be of any practical use. Delegates from the Ministry of Commerce should be invited to attend these meetings and participate in the discussion held to plan the revival of the idle factories.

The Ministry of Commerce should study the impact of the import of goods similar to those which are already manufactured at home and whenever possible, it should not hesitate to ban the im-

port of certain items.

The Afghan Shoe Company (Steinbock) is doing fairly well now and attempts should be made to protect it against cheap imported shoes. If the production capacity of the Afghan company is not large enough to meet the present demand, the Ministry should chalk out plans to expand it.

There are some very small items which are made at home but for which, since their import is allowed, we pay a lot of foreign exchange. For instance, the Jangalak Factories manufacture nails of every size but nails can still be imported.

In some cases even the government offices prefer to buy, or order the making, of certain things from a foreign company. During one of my visits to the Jangalak Factory last year, an official of the company told me, the Government Monopolies ordered the purchase of 60 petrol tank trucks from a foreign company. The quotation Jangalak gave was much lower than that of the foreign company.

We are happy that the Ministry of Mines and Industries is seriously tackling industrialisation in the country, but we hope that every aspect is studied before decisions are made.

Home Airline Will Speed Ill To Doctor, Goods To Buyer

By NOUR RAHIMI

It was announced this week that the Afghan Air Authority has drafted a five-year plan which envisages the construction of airports in areas to which roads cannot be constructed at a reasonable expense and the formation of a domestic airline to operate between the larger cities and the districts where small airports are to be constructed.

The project includes construction of several airports with runways up to 1,000 metres long and the purchasing of more than ten one and two engine planes. The estimated cost of the project is less than a Boeing 707 jet airliner which shows that those who have drafted the project have rightly kept the economic factor in mind.

Through this domestic airline people before cut off from larger cities will be able to go to a better hospital or to a wholesaler or provincial headquarters quicker and to bring their agricultural products to market faster.

And no prestige spending is involved.

The airport runways will only be macadamised, not paved or concreted. The terminals of these airports will be small and simple.

In both respects the decisions are

very appropriate as the small planes can land on and take off from such airports and the number of prospective travelers and facilities needed for handling cargo do not require big and expensive buildings.

There is a possibility that keeping the runway clear of snow may be more difficult on unpaved air strips but as these airports are located in smaller agricultural towns where the people are often idle in the winter, labour can be easily procured to shovel the snow. In this way some employment for the otherwise unemployed may even be created.

It is a good thing that snow cleaning machinery is not included in the plan. We do not need expensive machinery for the work which can be done more cheaply by the people.

The announcement also included a request from the Afghan Air Authority for people who have first hand knowledge of the conditions in towns which will be included in the project and ideas about the operation of the proposed domestic airline to submit their suggestions to the Afghan Air Authority.

There is no question about the

usefulness of the project. Last year when cholera broke out in northern Afghanistan about 100 people died before it was decided that it was cholera. At first since there were no doctors and no laboratories in the vicinity where the disease originally appeared it was thought that the people had died of food poisoning.

Then when doubt arose whether it was really food poisoning, a group of doctors and laboratory workers were sent to the areas. It took almost one week before the group returned to Kabul.

Plagues don't happen every day but emergencies do occur among the village dwellers frequently and these new airports are sure to result in the saving of lives since a rapid means of transportation will be provided to rush the sick and wounded to a good hospital.

However, there are certain things which the announcement does not include. It does not say whether we have enough trained people to manage the new airports and the airline, and enough pilots for the planes. It also doesn't say whether students will be trained abroad to pilot the new planes and whether this expense has been included in

the first estimates.

The announcement does say that Ariana Afghan Airlines will continue to operate as an international airline.

This raises another question.

Can Ariana Airlines compete, with its existing planes, ground facilities and personnel with other international airlines? Should it purchase new planes and train more personnel to handle new larger planes? Are there funds available for this purpose?

Ariana has been losing money, and if it weren't for Haj operation the conditions would have been much worse than they are.

It may be well to make a thorough study before the role of Ariana Afghan Airlines is changed. A big airline, if it doesn't turn out to be a success will lose big money, and everyone knows that Afghanistan cannot comfortably lose large sums of money.

The possibility of letting Ariana handle the proposed new domestic airlines is worth considering. This job would not keep Ariana from expanding its international service and building its reputation as an international air transportation company.

Venus Probes May Prove Conditions For Life Exist

The well-known astrophysicist Nikolai Barabashov said that automatic stations like "Venus-3" and "Venus-2" will help astronomers to fathom many mysteries of this intriguing planet.

The Ukrainian academician Barabashov, one of the major specialists on the moon and planets, gave a Tass interview in connection with the Soviet automatic station reaching Venus Tuesday. In the light of up-to-date scientific information, he emphasised, it can be thought that Venus resembles the earth in many ways except that the climate there is extremely hot.

The academician recalled that the Venus atmosphere, as established by spectral observations, is rich in carbonic acid. There is 70 times more carbonic acid on Venus than on earth. Scientists from the Crimean astrophysics observatory detected oxygen in

the planet spectrum. It is possible that oxygen also exists beneath the cloud layer.

The Soviet astronomer Kozyrev found in the spectrum zones of ionized molecular nitrogen. This discovery has been confirmed by the researchers of Warner (Britain) who detected also zones of neutral nitrogen and atomic oxygen.

The latest researches of Soviet and foreign scientists established convincingly enough that the Venus atmosphere contains water steam. It is also believed that a large part of the surface is covered by water.

Academician Barabashov has reinforced the correctness of this hypothesis by his own observations. Processing photographs of Venus in the observatory of Kharkov University he succeeded in ascertaining that it reflects light in the same way as surfaces

with mirror-like properties typical, for instance, of water.

Such an effect, the scientist believes, is due either to the ocean covering a considerable proportion of the planet's surface or mirror-like properties of its clouds as a result of the presence of ice crystals, it is possible that both these factors operate together.

"Our information of Venus is too scant to speak seriously of life in that planet," Barabashov said. If Venus temperature really reaches 300 and more degrees then albumen-based life is hardly possible there. "Indeed, albumen cannot be viable under such temperatures."

If the Venus temperature is below 100 degrees there is a possibility of vegetation developing there. Even on the earth we have bacteria whose spores can stand up to five-hour boiling.

"If the Venus temperatures are still lower and there are water reservoirs on it they could well be the cradle of life there. Possibly, life there has reached a level of development which existed on the earth millions of years ago."

Academician Barabashov stressed that in studying Venus from the earth it is impossible to glean any information on the duration of its day, axis inclination, the composition of its atmosphere, the chemical composition of clouds over it and the existence of a magnetic field.

"Now wide vistas are opening up for solving many of Venus riddles," the scientist said. "The Venus-3 station which has reached the planet and Venus-2 which passed by 24,000 kilometres from the Venus surface, will help gain new scientific information."

Adventurer's Credo: Hardest Way Brings Most Rewards

By Prita K. Shalizi

ARABIAN SANDS by Wilfred Thesiger. 1959. Lonsmans, Green & Co. Ltd. London. Pps. 326.

For the formation of a peace committee to solve the crisis in Vietnam is still pending. Major powers should search every possible avenue which may eventually lead to a permanent peace in Vietnam. This is one of them.

Most travellers and explorers fit into the same category as mountain climbers. They are all driven by the desire to go somewhere not by the easiest route possible but by the hardest, as that is generally filled with adventure and is the most rewarding. Mr. Thesiger definitely concurs in this feeling saying, "It is not the goal but the way there that matters, and the harder the way the more worthwhile the journey."

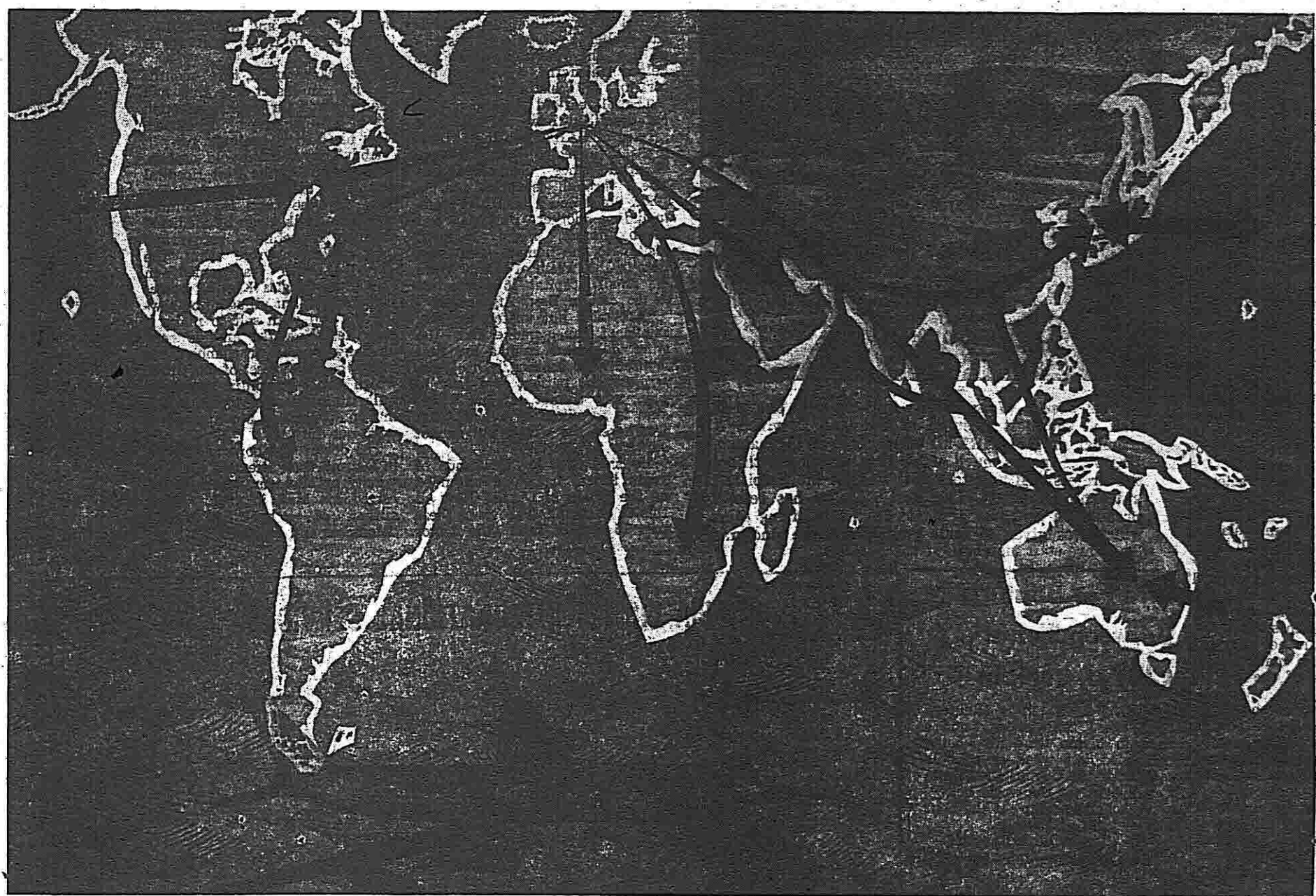
The desert and its people held a fascination for Mr. Thesiger which he could not resist, and luckily for his readers, did not. As a consequence his book is a comprehensive account of his five-year travels in the Arabian peninsula. It covers his wanderings across areas that were practically unknown and almost hostile to Europeans. Not only did he travel with the Bedu (known to the uninitiated as the Bedouin, those darkly handsome nomads

swathed in billowing white and perched atop their haughty "ships of the desert," pictured so romantically but incorrectly in many a saccharine novel) but as far as possible as one of them.

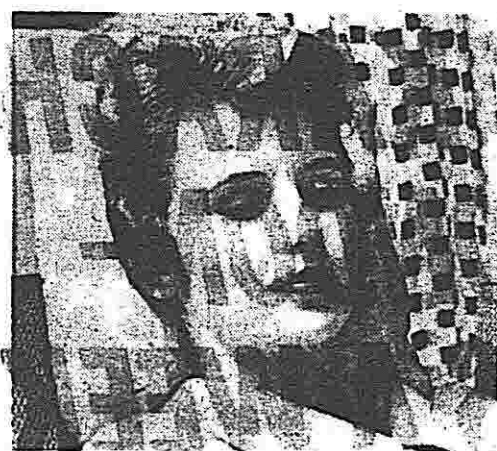
He adopted their clothes as they were the most comfortable for desert wear and made him less conspicuous in a group. He learned their language in order to enjoy their companionship and to acquire knowledge of their

(Contd. on page 4)

Greater World Coverage than any other airline,
supreme Rolls - Royce jetliners - that's BOAC



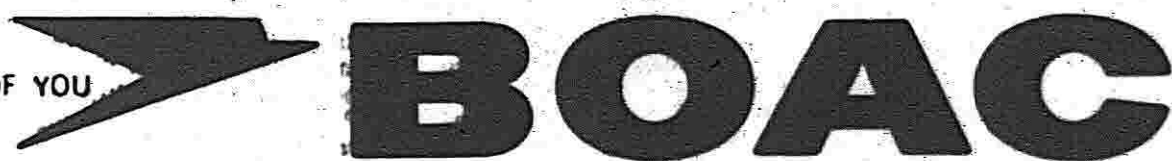
and the object of it all is simply this



You, the passenger, are the most important item in our book. Our planes, our staff, the entire resources of BOAC exist solely for your comfort and convenience. You'll discover this when you jet BOAC from Karachi, Delhi or Tehran.

Consult your BOAC appointed travel agent or BOAC General Sales Agent
Kabul Travel Services, Pashtany Tejaraty Bank Building. Tel: 20220

ALL OVER THE WORLD BOAC TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU



BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION WITH AIR-INDIA AND QANTAS

Provincial Press

Daily Wolanga in recent editorial welcomed the Ministry of Mines and Industries' decision to arrange exhibit of handicrafts.

The editorial suggested that the Ministry should also arrange such exhibitions in the provinces and even in the areas where a great number of people are engaged in handicrafts and cottage industries.

This initiative, asserted the paper, would encourage the people to improve their work.

In another editorial, the daily Wolanga discussed the significant role of cement in the growth of construction.

Not many years ago, recalled Nangarhar paper, we had to spend large amount of foreign currency to import cement and our development projects were often slowed down while we waited for the imported cement to arrive.

However, since the cement factories in Jabul Seraj began construction work has speeded up.

The president of the cement factories has reported that the factories produce 121,160 tons of cement annually for construction purposes. Between 1958 to 1964 the Cement Factories supplied more than 5,000 tons of cement thus playing a significant role in the country's construction projects, concluded the paper.

The Afghan Textile Factory's products should supply enough cloth to meet the people's needs, said another editorial in Wolanga.

The Jabul Seraj and Puli Khumri Textile Factories are the only two textile factories which sell their products throughout the country. Unfortunately the sales representatives of these factories in the provinces are not provided with enough cotton material to meet the demand of the people, said the paper.

The textile factories should be sure output reaches the people. Thus will not only free the people from paying more for imported goods but will also strengthen the factories' financial positions.

Daily Itfaq Islam, published in Herat, welcomed the Ministry of Education's intention to open University branches in provinces such as Kandahar, Herat and Mazari Sharif.

The establishing of university branches in the provinces will help meet the people's aspiration for higher education. It is one of the sincere wishes of the people in Herat that one day this part of the country, which was once the centre of education and knowledge, will again become one of the country's major education centres said the editorial. We hope to have not only a branch of the university but separate universities here, concluded the paper.

In another editorial the daily Itfaq Islam discussed the problem of sanitation in Herat.

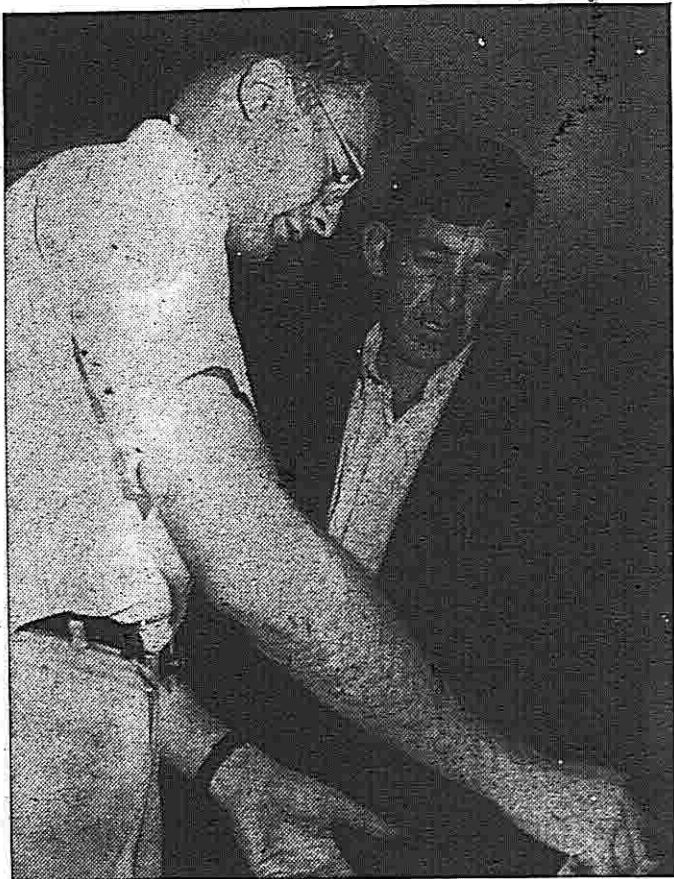
The paper urged the people to observe the principles of sanitation and asked the health authorities to launch a massive campaign and improve sanitation in the city.

An article by Yaseen Khamush in a recent issue of daily Parwan said that with the spirit of democracy which now prevails in the country we have begun to move on the path of progress. This goal can be better achieved when the people of a country are united and work thoughtfully and with dedication, for the betterment of their land, said Khamush. Unfortunately, said the writer, despite the changes that our country has recently undergone there are people who still live in the gloomy spirit of dictatorship and have knowledge of democracy.

These people have no desire to adopt the selves to the requirements of today. They are deeply influenced by old traditions and superstition which are not in the interest of the country. The writer hoped that these people can be taught to change their ways.

Sports should be improved in the provinces, said daily Toleh

(Contd. on page 5)



Dr. Joseph Weiss is seen working with one of the staff at the Bost Hospital in Helmand Province. A member of the CARE-MEDICO team in Afghanistan Dr. Weiss spends much of his time working with both the professional and technical staff at the hospital in a teaching capacity. The Bost Hospital has recently produced a group of graduate from its nursing course which was given to male graduates of the nine grade. They are staff members of the hospital.

MEDICO Team Help Nomads Living In Plain Of Death

The story of how a young doctor from Detroit, Michigan, has been able to defeat disease and malnutrition in a remote area of Afghanistan was recently told here.

Using a report sent in by Dr. Joseph Weiss from a lonely outpost in Dash-e-Margo, — "The Plain of Death"—Afghanistan, CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) described how the young physician has helped transform a barren desert into an oasis of renewed life.

The 31-year-old American doctor described how MEDICO, a service of CARE, is bringing progress to a region virtually unchanged since Genghis Khan swept through centuries ago.

Dr. Weiss and a MEDICO team, including another physician and seven nurses, make frequent visits to the nomad oasis and huts in the "Plain of Death" from his small hospital 16 kilometres to the east in Bost, Afghanistan.

"A typical hut visited recently smells of pox, smoke and the sting of cinders from a fire that is used for cooking," Dr. Weiss wrote. "The patient is a lady in pain, who cannot eat and whose skin is as silken as a loaf that weathered the winter but cannot survive the spring."

He said that for thousands of years illness has gone untended on the "Plain of Death." Now all this is changing. The visits these past 15 months from the doctor

and the MEDICO team has spread hope to the villagers, he reported. He noted "the cures appear miraculous to his patients and their families."

He told of Khoda Noor a two-year old boy, whose name means "the light of God." For weeks Khoda ran a temperature of 104 degrees because of measles then Dr. Weiss and the MEDICO team came to treat him. He is cured.

Faize Mohammad, three-months old, had an insect bite that had been ignored for weeks; infection set in and gangrene developed. Now his arm is healing.

Abdul, seven-month-old orphan, was brought to the Bost Hospital emaciated and near dead. For five days he was fed diluted powdered milk given by medicine dropper. The child is recovering.

Dr. Weiss wrote that "the Plain of Death" was named in 1218 after Genghis Khan's borders punished defiant villagers by sowing the soil with salt to make it infertile. "Now the area is our challenge and our chance. We bring the finest asset of our times, which is not penicillin, powdered milk, stainless steel pipelines or multiple vaccines, but a sense of what our duty is."

The doctor was born and raised in Detroit, then attended the University of Michigan where he received his M.D. in 1961. He is author of a book of poetry, "Moments and Moods."

Site For Bout Between Terrell, Clay Uncertain

CHICAGO, March 3, (Reuter). Las Vegas, Milwaukee, and a town in Maine were all being mentioned this week as possible venues for the Cassius Clay-Ernie Terrell fight for the world heavyweight championship—if the bout is forced out of Chicago.

But Louisville, Kentucky—Clay's hometown—appeared the best bet.

Arthur Grafton, spokesman for the group of Louisville businessmen who hold titleholder Clay's contract, said last night the Kentucky city "is being given very strong consideration."

The New York Times, quoting "reliable sources", said the fight definitely would be held in Louisville's convention centre, which seats about 9,000 for boxing. The announcement would be made soon, according to the newspaper.

The fight however, might have to be postponed beyond the original March 29 Chicago date.

Meanwhile, final decision was awaited from the Illinois Attorney-General, William Clark, on Chicago's stunts.

This week the Illinois Athletic Commission refused to cancel the bout, despite pressure from Governor Otto Kerner, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley and the attorney-general to have it called off.

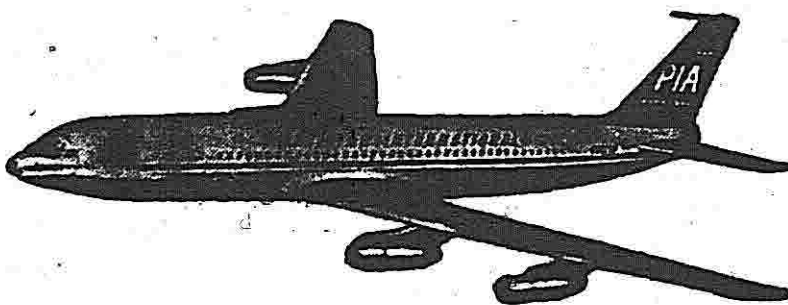
The three-man commission unanimously approved promoter Irving Schoenwald's request for a new licence and said the Attorney General was being asked to make a final ruling. Clark said a decision would be made as soon as possible.

Last Friday, Clark had ruled the fight would be illegal in Illinois because the promoting corporation was made up of only two men instead of the 50 required by state law. Schoenwald reportedly met this stipulation in his new application for a licence.

The fight over the bout started when Clay was declared eligible for military conscription after he was re-classified by his Louisville draft board.

The 24-year-old boxer said the board was discriminating against him and declared he was opposed to the Vietnam war because he "had nothing against those Viet Congs."

PIA BIG JET INTERNATIONAL SERVICES



**PIA-FLY
BETWEEN KARACHI
AND LONDON-
SIX DAYS A WEEK**

regular services to Tehran, Dhahran, Beirut, Cairo, Rome, Geneva, Moscow and Frankfurt—and to Colombo, Dacca and China

PIA offer you the choice of six weekly services linking Pakistan with Europe—five of them through the Middle East and one through Moscow. And regular scheduled flights by PIA Boeings serve China too. You can also enjoy the benefits of PIA big-jet flying: the comfort and friendliness of PIA cabin-service, together with PIA's outstanding punctuality record over the last five years—among the best anywhere in the airline industry. Some of the reasons why travellers the world over say PIA are great people to fly with.

CHINA - CEYLON - PAKISTAN - AFGHANISTAN - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA



**PAKISTAN
INTERNATIONAL
AIRLINES**

**GREAT PEOPLE
TO FLY WITH**

USSR - EUROPE - UK

Dancers Exhibit Three Styles Of Ballet In Two Performances Here

Six distinguished dancers of West German ballet gave two performances this week at the Kabul University auditorium.

The numbers danced by the leading ballerinas and the male soloists varied from a Bach, Aria to an interpretation of electronic music.

Whether it was the academic or romantic, the dramatic, or the abstract type of ballet, the numbers were danced with complete control and with a superb combination of grace and vigour.

The programme included one number of abstract ballet. In contact, performed by Verni Wohlschlegel and Wolfgang Leistner to music which sounded like radio waves coming from a great distance, the performer appeared to be trying to interpret the world of the milky way evoked by these electronic sounds.

The Combat turned out to be the most entertaining number on the programme.

In this number love and hate, tenderness and savagery were compressed into masterly movements which engulfed the audience in horror and sympathy. The dance depicted a Norman knight who unknowingly fights his beloved, a Saracen name Clorinda. The number was danced by Konstanze Vernen and Winfried Krisch.

And there was the farewell episode of Romeo and Juliet which was danced by Verni Wohlschlegel

and Wolfgang Leistner. Leistner also did the choreography for this number in which the West German ballerina proved that even Juliet could have been no more graceful.

The group's visit here was a short one and there were many more people who wanted to see the performance. But Kabul was the last stop for a long tour by the dance troop.

The dancers also felt that their stay here was not long enough. Talking to a Bakhtar reporter at Kabul airport Konstanze Vernen said she hoped to return to see more of Afghanistan. The group's trip to Afghanistan was made under the auspices of the Goethe Institute.

The performance illustrated the important place ballet has come to enjoy in West Germany. There are now many ballet companies in West Germany and performances are almost always sold out many days ahead of curtain time.

After the Second World War, a rejuvenation of the dance and, above all of the classical ballet, began in all countries.

In West Germany after the enthusiasm for the expressive dance had passed the growing interest in dancing was reflected in the increasing number of ballet ensembles and of ballet performances at the opera houses.

The taste for such performance, among the West German audien-

ces, had been developed by guest appearances of foreign troupes.

A further sign of the growing interest in ballet is the development of a young generation of West German dancers which has begun to emerge from the many private ballet schools founded since the war.

Interest in West German ballet, however, has hardly spread beyond the country's borders and whereas one has a definite idea of what other nations' ballets are like, or connects them with a specific style, even a connoisseur of West German ballet would hardly be able to sum it up under a single heading. The lack of a West German ballet tradition, as well as the political and cultural structure of the country, has led to a decentralisation of the theatre, opera and ballet, and to the formation of well over a dozen larger and smaller ballet ensembles. This variety is often praised by foreign ballet enthusiasts, although some performances do not rise above a provincial level. But the cry of some critics that there is too much ballet in West Germany has nevertheless been unable to alter the situation now that it is there, and in any case it can be assumed that the present fluctuating structure with its competitive spirit is likely to produce some first-class achievements in the course of time.

The dancers in the opera com-

panies have to perform in operas and operettas as well as in from one to three ballet performances a month. As the large opera ensembles like Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Frankfurt have several ballet premiers per season, which overtax the responsible ballet directors, there is also a ballet master who is responsible for training and teaching the corps de ballet, for the accuracy of the Swans, the Willis, and the Sylphides. In the smaller theatres like Wuppertal, Munster, Braunschweig, etc., the ballet director must combine the heterogeneous elements of choreography and training in one person.

Even though we possess a number of successful choreographers, as, for example, Tatjana Gsovsky (Berlin) Yvonne Georgi (Hannover), Erich Walter (Dusseldorf), Peter van Dyck (Hamburg), Gise Furtwangler (Munster), and Heinz Rosen (Munich), it has nevertheless become the practice in most theatres to invite guest choreographers from home and abroad, or to exchange choreographies, which means that the repertoire can be more varied and the theatre's own choreographer relieved.

As some of the ballet directors in Germany began their careers in modern dance, there is often a lack of facilities for the soloists to continue their training at their own theatres they thus turn to teachers of the classical ballet in Paris, London, and Cannes. The corps de ballet—indispensable for the great old ballets like Swan Lake or Giselle—have succeeded in achieving considerable homogeneity and precision, especially in some places, like Hamburg, Munich, and Stuttgart. For the building up of a repertoire, the size of the ensemble and its level of technical ability are the two most important factors. In addition to the old classical works from the Pepita and Diaghilev period (Swan Lake, Giselle, The Nutcracker, The Sleeping Beauty, Firebird, Les Noces, Sacre du printemps, Renard, etc.) the repertoires also contain modern works to the music of young German and foreign composers, including even music concrete and electronic music.

The German contribution to this section of ballet music has been considerable: Orff (Carmina burana; Entara), Egk (Joan of Zarissa; Abraxas), Blacher (Ham-



Dulce Anaya

let; Othello), Henze (The Idiot; Ondine) Klebe (Signals), Zimmermann (Contrasts), and other works in which the ideas, voices, and trends of our age are given expression, and which deal with problems of interest to contemporary man.

But there are still a few remnants of the German Expressive Dance: Kurt Jooss' "The Green Table" has recently been revived successfully, and a few years ago Mary Wigmann received unanimous praise for her choreography of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps".

Provincial Press

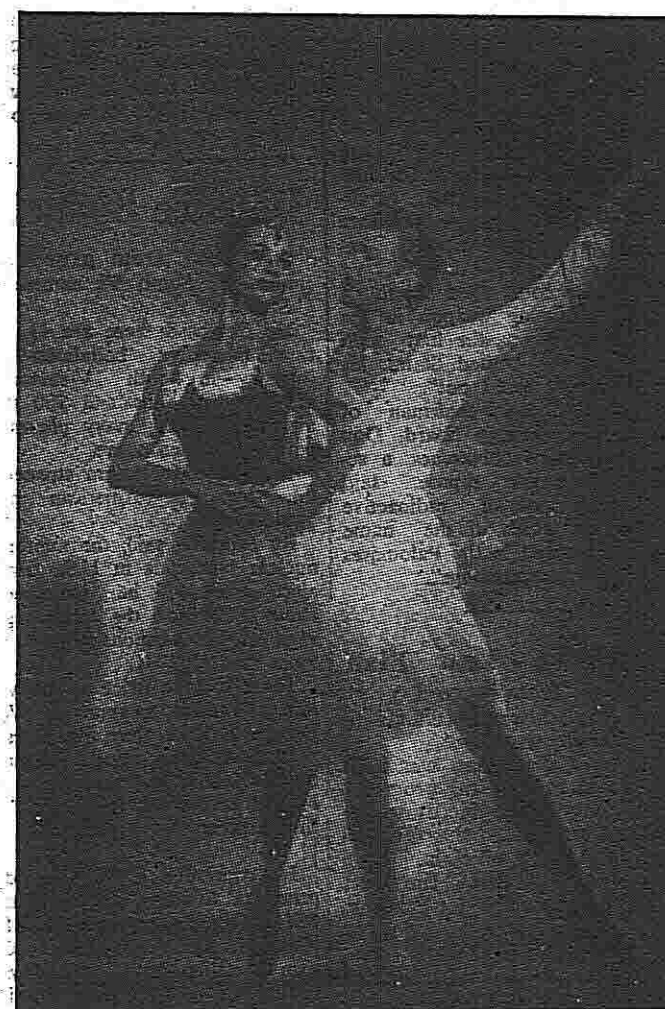
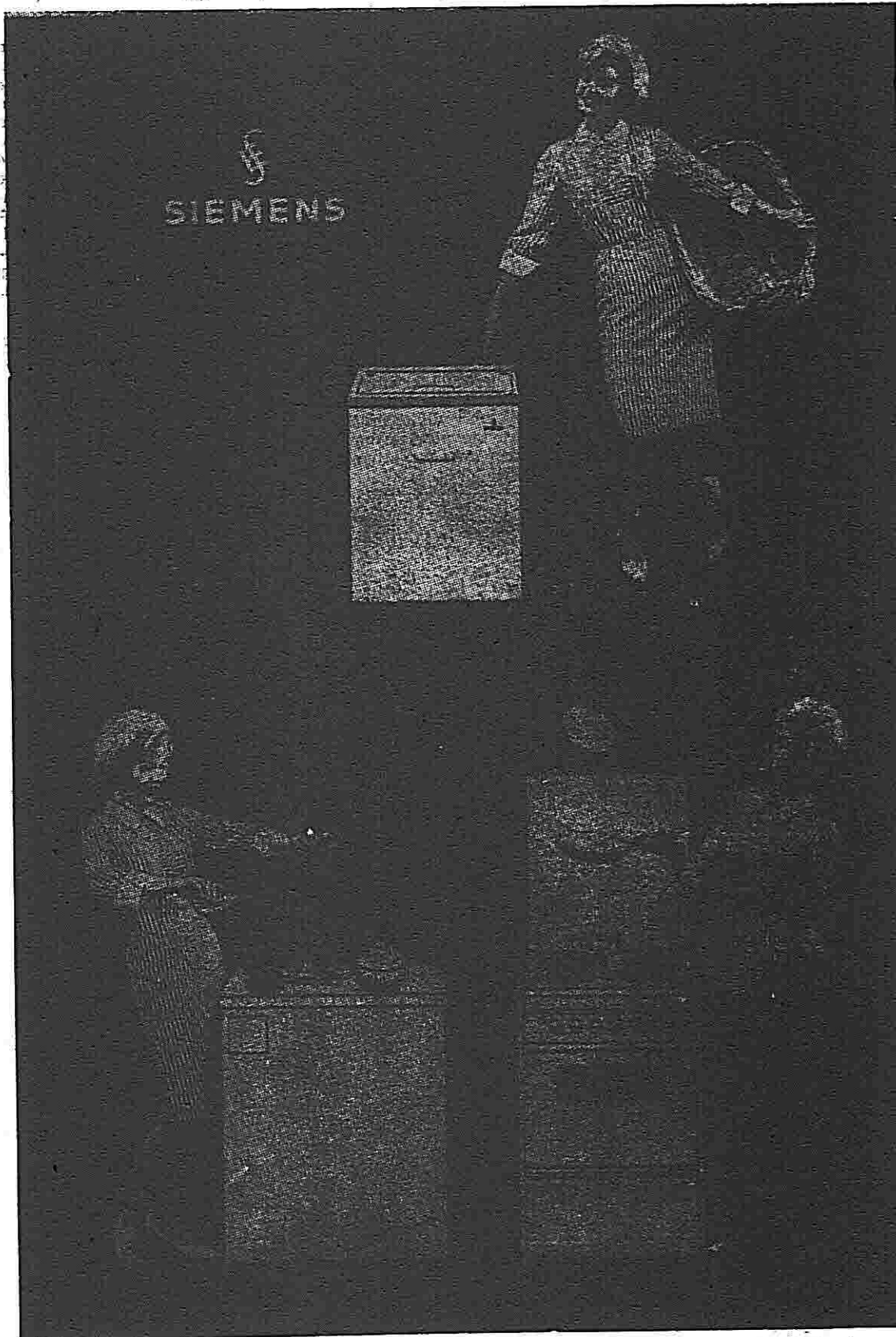
(Contd. from page 3)

Afghan, published in Kandahar, in its recent editorial.

After explaining the advantages of sports and physical exercise, the paper said in the provinces sports have not been improved in the way the people expect.

The writer urged the authorities that equal attention be paid for the improvement expansion of sports throughout the country.

Siemens Electric Equipment Keeps You Happy And Comfortable



Konstanze Vernen and Winfried Krisch

U.S. Apparently Mediating Between UAR, Saudi Arabia

BEIRUT, March 3, (DPA).—

THE United States is mediating between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic on the Yemen problem, the usually well-informed Beirut daily "Alhayat" reported Wednesday.

The United States has denied it is playing a mediation role.

But the newspaper pointed out that both the speaker of the UAR National Assembly Anwar Sadat and Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Prince Sultan Ben Abdulasis simultaneously had talks in Washington.

"Alhayat" said that both had been empowered by their government to negotiate on the Yemen question.

The White House and U.S. State Department had now mere-

ly denied that Saudi Arabia had asked for U.S. military aid in case the Yemeni conflict reerupted with UAR participation.

Last August's Jidda agreement between King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser, which was to have paved the way for peace in the Yemen, has so far failed to bring results.

Students Complete Education Abroad

KABUL, March 3.—Asadullah Hoshang and Mohammad Yusuf Dean returned to Kabul from the U.S. Wednesday after completing their studies in marketing and library science.

Also, Sayed Yakub Wasiq, who studied journalism in West Germany; Sha Alik Akbar Shahrestani, who studied finance and financial publications in France; and a group of nine teachers and officials of the department of vocational education of the Ministry of Education who had gone on a six week's tour of the schools and literacy courses to Iran, returned here Wednesday.

R. Kennedy Stresses Need For Nuclear Non-Proliferation

WASHINGTON, March 3, (DPA).—

UNITED States Senator Robert Kennedy said Tuesday night that a treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons was more important than the whole war in Vietnam.

Kennedy was taking part in a one-hour transatlantic television debate with British disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont. French Gaullist General Pierre Gallois and former Federal German Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss.

The U.S. Senator and Chalfont emphatically called for a nuclear non-proliferation treaty while Gallois and Strauss both attached greater importance to European nuclear defence.

Strauss said that a non-proliferation treaty threw up a large number of problems. The question was whether such a treaty should have priority over a joint NATO strategic concept which guaranteed the security of all alliance members.

He asked how countries without nuclear weapons were to be protected after conclusion of a non-

proliferation treaty, what controls and inspections it could guarantee and whether it would rule out a European nuclear power.

He was backed in many points by Gallois, who said that one should not overdramatise the danger of nuclear weapons and that each country had to look after its own defence.

Asked by Kennedy why France opposed West Germany's obtaining nuclear weapons, he said that France did not "interfere in the national affairs of other countries like you do."

The debate became heated when Strauss asked Chalfont why Britain did not place its nuclear forces under the command of the United States President.

Chalfont stressed that Britain wanted no national control over nuclear weapons.

U.S. Senate Approves Bill To Participate In Asian Bank

WASHINGTON, March 3, (AP).—

THE U.S. Senate passed Wednesday and sent to the White House for President Johnson's signature a bill authorizing United States participation in the billion dollar Asian Development Bank.

The Senate acted by voice vote after Senator Fulbright, Democrat-Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said that he regarded the bank as "a particularly hopeful and welcome development" on the part of Asians to develop their economies.

The measure, previously passed by a 232-80 vote in the House of Representatives, was urged by President Johnson as a means of providing important new resources to fight hunger, poverty and disease in Asia.

Johnson said that "tomorrow, when the demands of Asia's millions on her struggling economies are more pressing still" the institution "can mean the difference between opportunity and chaos."

The measure authorizes a U.S. contribution of \$200 million of which only \$100 million must be paid in five annual installments. When the bank opens its doors for business in Manila, it will have \$650 million in subscriptions from the Asian countries themselves, including \$200 million from Japan.

Fulbright said that while the bank will not replace direct U.S. assistance in Asia, it may lead to the day when "it may be possible for the United States to reduce some of its bilateral assistance programmes."

Furthermore, he said, it will spread the burden of economic assistance by bringing funds into the region from developed countries which previously have not provided aid in Asia.

Gursel Continues Fight For Life

WASHINGTON, March 3, (AP).—Turkish President Cemal Gursel continued his fight for his life Wednesday—one month after he arrived here to seek medical help at Walter Reed army hospital.

The embassy reported no change in Gursel's condition Wednesday morning. He had a peaceful night, an aide said. His blood pressure was 120/58, pulse 106, respiration 20, and temperature 36.8 degrees centigrade.

Correction

In the news item "U.S. Will Oppose", in column five, page one of yesterday's Kabul Times the word "West" should be omitted from paragraph four, line four.

India, Pak Communique Stresses Need For Peace

RAWALPINDI, March 3, (AP).—

THE India-Pakistan ministerial conference on implementing the Tashkent Declaration ended here Wednesday night. A joint communique stated: "Both sides agree that all disputes between India and Pakistan should be resolved to promote and strengthen peace between the two countries".

Both sides made proposals for discussion and settlement of subjects they considered of high priority in the interests of peace and good neighbourly relations, the communique said.

The Pakistan side pointed out the special importance of reaching a settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. Both sides agreed that all disputes should be resolved to promote and strengthen peace.

"Considerable progress was made

clarifying the issues involved", the communique said.

In New York United Nations Secretary General U Thant has cabled thanks to the Indian and Pakistani governments on the completion of the mutual withdrawal of their troops to pre-August 5 positions.

Two telegrams by the Secretary General to Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Mohammad Ayub Khan were published here Tuesday.

Adventure In Arabian Sands

(Contd. from page 2)

hide his own shortcomings when ways. He endured unbelievable hardships with them especially those of hunger and thirst in the blistering heat of the day and the numbing cold of the night, during their extended trips across the "Empty Quarter", that appropriately named stretch of endless sand which rises and falls in wave after wave of bare, forbidding dunes.

Through amusing anecdote and vivid incident the author reveals the complex character of the simple, unassuming Arab for whom he has so much admiration. His general summing up of the Bedu is that it is characteristic of them "to do things by extremes, to be either wildly generous or unbelievably mean, very patient or almost hysterically excitable, to be incredibly brave or to panic for no apparent reason. Continent for months on end, not one of them, even the most austere, would regard celibacy as a virtue...They are a garrulous, light-hearted race...yet they can become uncompromisingly puritanical...Bedu set great store by human dignity."

Mr. Thesiger sets forth the happenings of every day with a wealth of detail, which enables the reader to visualise each scene without difficulty. In an easy narrative style, he unfolds the meeting of friends and their conversations which unhesitatingly ramble on through the night touching and re-touching on every tidbit of news, in the ruminating manner of a cow chewing her cud, for this is the very life of the nomads who will go miles out of their way to pick up news.

The author does not attempt to

Arabian Sands is an excellent introduction to a group of people who have become an enigma to the rest of the world, as they continue to live in their "bitter, desiccated land which knows nothing of gentleness and ease but where men have lived since earliest times (and are) the lineal heirs of a very ancient civilisation, who found within the framework of their society the personal freedom and self-discipline for which they craved."

However, modern economy and present-day civilisation are forcing them into towns where those qualities which in the past centuries gave them mastery and greatness in the desert are no longer sufficient to cope with the complexities of urban life. Hence it is Mr. Thesiger's prognostication that "not death but degradation" lies in wait for these proud, free-roaming nomads who are being attracted to the up-surging coastal cities that surround them.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Afghan New Year's Eve Party
March 20, 8:30 p.m., Afghan costume
Admission and dinner tickets
For non-members: 150 Afs.
Available at Club up to
March 17.

Nkrumah...

(Contd. from page 1)

Kwame Nkrumah will "definitely ask for Chinese help to crush the coup that ousted him from Ghana".

Speaking at a press conference in Accra, Alex Quaison-Sackey who was also President of the United Nations General Assembly last year has said that "Kwame Nkrumah wants to use a foreign army to crush (the coup)".

He added he did not think Nkrumah would let the take-over go by without a challenge.

As reported by Ghana News Agency, the former Foreign Minister said he would serve Ghana if he were asked, even though he felt he had no political future in Ghana.

Quaison-Sackey who accompanied Nkrumah to Peking arrived in Accra from London and has pledged allegiance to the new regime in Ghana. Nkrumah had sent Quaison-Sackey to represent him at the OAU Ministerial meeting being held in Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, Kwame Nkrumah, ousted President of Ghana is in Conakry, the capital of Guinea, where he arrived Wednesday from Moscow and was greeted with honours accorded to heads of state including a 21 gun salute.

Nkrumah said he was on his way to Ghana to crush rebellion.

Toure escorted Nkrumah to the Conakry stadium in an open car, the radio said.

Nkrumah reportedly said: "I want to say here that I am enroute to Ghana. I came here so as to tell the world that I will very soon be back to Accra."

"I do not wish to give you the impression that I am thinking of going back directly to Accra. I am really on the way back to Ghana".

No Radioactivity

(Contd. from page 1)

spokesman emphasised.

He explained that a nuclear bomb consists essentially of a small amount of plutonium or uranium surrounded by conventional explosive. A number of detonators are imbedded in the conventional explosive.

Asked if he could state specifically that the missing weapon in the Spanish accident was the first such ever lost by the United States, his response was "I could not".

In Madrid, the chairman of Spain's nuclear energy board, Don Jose Maria Otero Navascues, a scientist of universal repute, said "not a single case of radioactive contamination worth of the name has been registered in the Palomares region or its surroundings".

Third Five-Year Plan

(Contd. from page 1)

support Afghanistan's efforts in every possible way.

Later on a discussion was held to discuss a methodical programme of planning to facilitate co-operation between the USSR team and Afghan officials.

It was agreed that the next meeting be scheduled for Sunday, March 6.

FOR SALE

Car. International Scout
Model 1963.
Tel. 20008.

Defence Budget

(Contd. from page 1)

spoiled by South Vietnamese and U.S. forces."

He disclosed there are 43 American maneuver battalions—mostly infantry—in South Vietnam, 20 artillery battalions and 700 tactical aircraft including navy planes aboard carriers off shore.

Secretary McNamara stressed also the increase in American nuclear capabilities.

By June, he said, the number of nuclear warheads in U.S. strategic alert forces will be increased to about 2,600 and the total megatonnage of the weapons will be three times that of 1961.

There will be twice as many U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe as there were five years ago.

"I have given more information of a classified character here than I have ever given out before", said the Secretary.

He concluded: "We should be proud of fulfilling our commitments and aiding the people of South Vietnam...in shipping over 100,000 men to Vietnam in 120 days...in having the best-led army in history, from General William C. Westmoreland down through battalion commanders and non-commissioned officers".

Beirut - Athens Istanbul - Rome

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)!

There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!



Lufthansa

Kabul: Shar-e-Nou. Phone: 22501